## **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (Currently Amended) A steering assistance controller for the generation of a compensating torque which assists a vehicle driver in overcoming the tendency of a vehicle to oversteer, the controller comprising:

[means] a steering controller adapted to be connected to the vehicle steering system, said controller operative to encourage the driver to steer the vehicle back to a non-oversteering condition through the application of the compensating torque, [this] said compensating torque being arranged to be based at least in part upon vehicle state information.

- 2. (Currently Amended) A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 1, wherein said vehicle state information is comprised of <u>at least</u> one <del>or more</del> of vehicle yaw rate, lateral acceleration, vehicle side slip, longitudinal velocity, lateral velocity, steering wheel angle, steering wheel velocity, driver applied steering torque and yaw acceleration.
- 3. (Currently Amended) A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 1 [or 2], [which] wherein said steering controller is adapted to derive the estimation of the tendency of the vehicle to oversteer based upon estimates of vehicle yaw rate which are compared with measurements of actual vehicle yaw rate to provide a yaw rate error which is used as a measure of oversteer present on the vehicle.
- 4. (Currently Amended) A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 3, including wherein said steering controller includes a closed loop observer having yaw rate feedback which is arranged such that, when the vehicle starts to oversteer, a non-linear region is entered and the previously existing linear estimate diverges from the feedback signal whereby the magnitude of the vehicle yaw rate is greater than the magnitude of the estimated yaw rate, thereby producing a negative yaw rate error which is used to generate a proportional signal indicative of the magnitude of the oversteer.

- 5. (Currently Amended) A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 1, [which] wherein said steering controller receives acceleration measurements from lateral acceleration sensors placed in the front and rear axles of the vehicle and further wherein said steering controller is adapted to derive the estimation of the tendency of the vehicle to oversteer using said measurements from said lateral acceleration sensors placed in the front and rear axles of the vehicle.
- 6. (Currently Amended) A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 5, wherein said steering controller includes a phase detection device and further wherein signals corresponding to the lateral accelerations measured at the front and rear axles are passed through [a] said phase detection device, the phase difference being used for calculation of the magnitude of oversteer.
- 7. (Currently Amended) A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 6, wherein the state of the vehicle is formed from  $\lambda = \Theta_{th} \Theta$ ; where  $\lambda$  is the vehicle state,  $\Theta_{th}$  is a phase lag threshold and  $\Theta$  is the phase difference between [the] said two lateral acceleration sensors, positive values of  $\lambda$  indicating that the vehicle is in oversteer and  $\lambda$  is proportional to the amount of oversteer present.
- 8. (Currently Amended) A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 1, which is adapted wherein said steering controller is operative to derive an estimation of the tendency of the vehicle to oversteer based upon two vehicle models representing an understeering and an oversteering vehicle which are compared to provide an indication of vehicle oversteer magnitude.

9. (Currently Amended) A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 8, wherein a difference in dynamics between [the] said two models is achieved by altering the tyre cornering stiffnesses in the models, reducing the front tyre stiffness in one model creating an understeering vehicle and reducing the rear tyre stiffness in the other model creating an oversteering vehicle, and comprising further including comparators which calculate the error between the measured lateral acceleration and estimated lateral acceleration at that axle for each model, based on:

$$\lambda_{f} = |A_{fm} - A_{fu}| - |A_{fm} - A_{fo}|;$$
and 
$$\lambda_{r} = |A_{rm} - A_{ru}| - |A_{rm} - A_{ro}|;$$

where:

A<sub>fu</sub> = Front Axle Lat Acc Estimated from Understeer Model

 $A_{ni}$  = Rear Axle Lat Acc Estimated from Understeer Model

 $A_{fo}$  = Front Axle Lat Acc Estimated from Oversteer Model

A<sub>ro</sub> = Rear Axle Lat Acc Estimated from Oversteer Model

 $A_{fm}$  = Front Axle Lat Acc Measured from <u>a</u> Sensor

 $A_{rm}$  = Rear Axle Lat Acc Measured from <u>a</u> Sensor;

this giving two values for the vehicle state which are added together to produce an overall vehicle stability factor  $\lambda$ , as given by the relationship:

$$\underline{\lambda = \lambda_f + \lambda_r}$$

where positive values of which are indicative of vehicle oversteer.

- 10. (Currently Amended) A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 1, which is adapted wherein said steering controller is operative to derive an estimation of the tendency of the vehicle to oversteer based upon a percentage of the VSC threshold at which brake intervention in oversteer occurs.
- 11. (Currently Amended) A steering assistance controller as claimed in any of claims 1 to 10 claim 1, including a wherein said steering controller [which] generates an input to the vehicle steering system based on detection that the vehicle is in an oversteer condition.

12. (Currently Amended) A steering <u>assistance</u> controller as claimed in claim 11, <u>which is adapted</u> <u>wherein said steering controller is operative</u> to control the steering by applying a pulse input [or] <u>that generates a</u> "nudge" to indicate to the driver the correct time and direction to apply steering control.

- 13. (Currently Amended) A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 12, wherein a signal is arranged to be generated in a nudge controller said signal controller also includes a nudge controller that generates a signal if the vehicle yaw rate error is detected to be greater than a predetermined threshold, this signal being used to trigger a latch, the output of which sets an integrator ramping, said signal also being used to generate a torque demand signal which is fed to the vehicle steering system to initiate the start of the "nudge", saturation of the integrator resetting the latch and ending the "nudge".
- 14. (Currently Amended) A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim [11] 1 which is adapted wherein said steering controller is operative to control the steering by means of closed loop control of the steering wheel velocity upon detection that the vehicle is in an oversteer condition.
- 15. (Currently Amended) A steering assistance controller as claimed in claim 14, wherein [the] said steering controller includes first and second PD controllers with said first PD controller [is] implemented on the vehicle yaw rate error to generate a steering rate demand which is compared with a scaled version of the steering wheel velocity to produce an error signal, [a] said second PD controller then providing being responsive to said error signal to generate a signal which attempts to move the steering wheel with a desired direction and velocity to correct the oversteer.
- 16. (Currently Amended) A steering <u>assistance</u> controller as claimed in <u>any of elaims 1 to 15 claim 1</u>, <u>including wherein said steering controller includes an</u> activation <u>controller</u> which is <u>adapted operative</u> to fade [the] <u>said steering</u> controller in when [it has decided] <u>said activation controller has determined</u> that the oversteer has exceeded limits and to fade [the] <u>said steering</u> controller out once the oversteer has returned to an acceptable value.

- 17. (Currently Amended) A steering <u>assistance</u> controller as claimed in claim 16, wherein [the] <u>said</u> activation <u>controller</u> comprises activation logic which is adapted to control the point at which [the] <u>said steering</u> controller starts, deactivation logic which detects conditions for deactivation of [the] <u>said steering</u> controller, and a fade control which fades the inputs and outputs from [the] <u>said steering</u> controller in and out as [the] <u>said steering</u> controller is switched on and off.
- 18. (Currently Amended) A steering <u>assistance</u> controller as claimed in claim 17, wherein [the] <u>said</u> activation logic comprises a threshold oversteer value and a latch arranged such that when the oversteer signal exceeds the threshold, the latch is set and remains set until a deactivation flag triggers a reset.
- 19. (Currently Amended) A steering <u>assistance</u> controller as claimed in claim 17 [or 18] wherein the fade control <u>said activation controller</u> comprises an integrator which, upon detection of an activation flag being high, is <u>arranged operative</u> to ramp up to allow the torque generated by the steering controller to be gradually added to the steering system, but which, on detection of the activation flag becoming low, ramps down to gradually remove the <u>effect of the controller</u> torque <u>generated by the steering controller</u> from the steering system.